



C A L I F O R N I A

Dairy Review

VOLUME 8 ISSUE 3

MARCH 2004

FEATURES

- 1 CWT Program Update
- 2 Production, Prices, Quota Transfers, Alfalfa
- 3 BSE Producer Update
- 4 Bovine TB update
- 5 Questions from the Corral ... *feature*
- 6 Dairy Marketing Assessments
- 6 Milk Pooling Assessments
- 6 Petition for Hearing on Class 4b Pricing
- 6 National Dairy Outlook
- 8 Pool & Mailbox Prices

Animal Health News:
Bovine TB and
BSE Updates



California Department of Food and Agriculture
A.G. Kawamura, Secretary

CWT Passes the Half-Way Mark of the First Year:

CWT and the Export Assistance Program Going Strong



Cooperatives Working Together (CWT), the farmer-funded milk reduction effort managed by NMPF, reports nearly 3.5 million pounds of cheese has been exported under the export assistance program. In terms of milk market volume, this is equivalent to nearly a 35 million pound reduction. Shipments facilitated by the export assistance program have gone to Japan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and most recently, Croatia.

CWT's goal is to export approximately 30 million pounds of cheese during the next five months, and about 10 million pounds of butter (volumes that represent about 500 million pounds of milk equivalent). Exports will occur as CWT members bid to be compensated for selling cheese and butter to customers overseas. Only CWT member organizations are eligible to participate in the program. CWT will award export bonuses based on the lowest bid prices.

CWT will operate the export assistance program during those periods when the U.S. price of cheese is \$1.30 per pound or lower for cheese, or \$1.10/lb. or lower for butter.

Cooperatives Working Together is being funded by dairy cooperatives and individual dairy farmers, who are contributing 5 cents per hundredweight assessment on their milk production from July 2003 through June 2004. It is anticipated that at the March NMPF Board Meeting, a vote will be taken to determine if the CWT program should be renewed for July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005, subject to participation by 65 percent of the milk volume nationally. ☀

January Milk Production

Milk production in California for January 2004 totaled 2.9 billion pounds, down 0.2 percent from January 2003. USDA's estimate for U.S. milk production for January 2004 in the 20 major dairy states is 12.5 billion pounds, down 0.9 percent from January 2003. Production per cow in the 20 major states averaged 1,620 pounds for January, 5 pounds above January 2003. ☀

Minimum Class Prices

Statewide average hundredweight prices

Class	January	February	March
1	\$14.01	\$13.48	\$13.87
2	\$10.89	\$11.45	\$11.45
3	\$10.73	\$11.29	\$11.29
4a	\$10.75	\$N/A	\$ N/A
4b	\$11.10	\$N/A	\$ N/A

Federal Order and California Minimum Class 1 Prices

Average Hundredweight Prices

Regions	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.
Phoenix, Arizona	\$14.20	\$13.94	\$14.29
Southern California	\$14.15	\$13.62	\$14.01
Portland, Oregon	\$13.75	\$13.49	\$13.84
Northern California	\$13.88	\$13.34	\$13.74
Boston (Northeast)	\$15.10	\$14.84	\$15.19

Quota Transfer Summary

For December 2003, three dairy producers transferred 2,238 pounds of SNF quota. December quota sales averaged \$460 per pound of SNF (without cows), an average ratio of 2.44. For January 2004, seven dairy producers transferred 8,016 pounds of SNF quota. January quota sales averaged \$417 per pound of SNF (without cows), average ratio of 2.55. ☀

Alfalfa Update: February

Northern California: Premium and Supreme alfalfa was steady in light test with good demand but light supplies. Fair and Good alfalfa was steady with moderate demand with most supplies coming from out of state. Retail and Stable hay was steady with upper end quality in short supply. Exporters not showing much interest in adding to inventories.

Southern California: Premium and Supreme alfalfa was steady throughout the month with first cuttings in stacks and most supplies going to northern buyers. Fair and Good alfalfa was steady with dairies showing more interest, supplies moderate. Retail and Stable hay was steady with moderate supplies and demand. Black aphid is still causing problems. Exporters not showing much interest in adding to inventories. ☀

Supreme Hay Prices

Statewide average prices per ton

Area	1/30	2/6	2.13	2/20
Petaluma	\$160	\$160	—	\$160
North Valley ¹	\$140-160	\$142-155	\$142-165	\$145-165
South Valley ²	\$145-157	\$140-168	\$145-165	\$155-169
Chino Valley	—	\$130-136	\$130-140	\$145-152

¹ North Valley is Escalon, Modesto and Turlock areas.

² South Valley is Tulare, Visalia and Hanford areas.

Alfalfa Hay Sales/Delivery

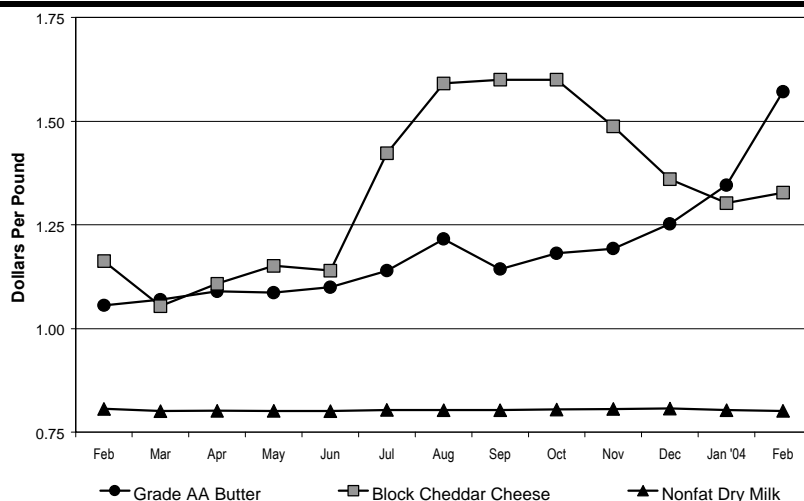
	January	February
Tons Sold ¹	69,902	84,352
Tons Delivered ²	31,555	38,875

¹ For current or future delivery.

² Contracted or current sales.

Alfalfa hay sales, deliveries and Supreme quality prices per ton, delivered to dairies, as reported by the USDA Market News Service, Moses Lake, WA, (509) 765-3611, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm>

Grade AA Butter, Block Cheddar Cheese, and Nonfat Dry Milk Prices Used in the Calculation of California Class 1 Milk Prices





BSE PRODUCER UPDATE

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

BSE, widely known as "Mad Cow Disease", is a fatal disease of cattle first recognized in the United Kingdom in 1986. Most research suggests an abnormal protein, known as a prion, causes BSE. Scientific evidence shows the same disease agent that causes BSE in cattle also causes the new human disease, variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

BSE spreads in cattle primarily through animal feed containing processed ruminant products. Cattle infected with BSE take 2 to 8 years before showing signs of disease, which include changes in temperament such as nervousness or aggressiveness, and progressive incoordination.

Policies Preventing BSE Entering the U.S.

Beginning in July 1989, and with modifications over time, the USDA has banned live ruminants and most ruminant products from countries where BSE had been diagnosed.

Policies Preventing BSE Spreading in the U.S.

To prevent transmitting and amplifying BSE, the FDA prohibited protein derived from most mammalian tissues in ruminant feed in August 1997. All feeds containing animal protein prohibited from ruminant feed are required to display the statement, "Do Not Feed to Cattle or Other Ruminants".

Compliance with the Feed Ban in California

California's rendering industry processes over one million tons of waste material yearly; the protein product is primarily used in feed for swine, poultry, pets and aquaculture, and as fertilizer. All facilities that manufacture feeds, and all rendering and protein blending firms in California have been inspected for compliance with the ruminant feed ban. No significant deviations from the FDA rule have been found.

BSE Found in the U.S.

On December 23, 2003 the USDA announced that a "presumptive positive" case of BSE had been diagnosed in a Holstein dairy cow from a herd in Mabton, Washington. The world BSE-reference laboratory in England later confirmed the diagnosis.

The infected cow was slaughtered on December 9. The investigation found the cow was born in Alberta Canada, and was one of 81 animals from that herd imported into the U.S. The Mabton herd has now been depopulated and the investigation completed.

CDFA Animal Health Branch Offices	
Sacramento (HQ)	916-654-1447
Modesto	209-491-9350
Ontario	909-947-4462
Redding	530-225-2140
Tulare	559-685-3500
USDA/APHIS/VS 916-857-6170 or 877-741-3690	

Significant New USDA Actions

On December 30, 2003 the USDA announced additional safeguards against BSE:

- ◆ Ban downer cattle from the human food chain
- ◆ Ban specified risk materials (skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia, eyes, vertebral column, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia) of cattle over 30 months of age and a portion of the small intestine of cattle of all ages from human food
- ◆ Hold cattle tested for BSE at slaughter until confirmed negative for BSE
- ◆ Ban dorsal root ganglia, in addition to spinal cord, in products labeled "meat"
- ◆ Ban air-injection stunning
- ◆ Ban mechanically separated meat in human food
- ◆ Implement a national animal identification system.

Significant New FDA Actions

On January 26, 2004 the FDA announced a ban from FDA-regulated human food (including dietary supplements) and cosmetics on:

- ◆ Any material from "downer" cattle
- ◆ Any material from "dead" cattle
- ◆ Specified risk materials
- ◆ Mechanically separated beef.

The FDA also announced changes to the animal feed rule:

- ◆ Ban mammalian blood and blood products from ruminant feed
- ◆ Ban "poultry litter" from ruminant feed
- ◆ Ban "plate waste" from ruminant feed
- ◆ Require equipment, facilities or production lines to be dedicated to non-ruminant animal feeds if they use protein that is prohibited in ruminant feed.

The FDA also announced a plan to increase inspections of feed mills and renderers for compliance with feed rules.

Surveillance for BSE in California

Surveillance for BSE in the US began in 1990. Brain samples are collected from cattle showing signs consistent with BSE including:

- ◆ Cattle reported by owners and veterinarians because they show neurological signs
- ◆ Neurological cases that have been submitted to veterinary diagnostic laboratories and public health laboratories
- ◆ Cattle condemned at slaughter for neurological reasons
- ◆ A sample of non-ambulatory cattle.

California has been collecting samples as part of the National BSE Surveillance Program. Over the last two years, sample collection has increased from 560 samples in 2001 to 1,860 samples in 2002. In 2003, samples from approximately 2,000 California cattle were tested for BSE, and 20,526 cattle were tested nationwide.

For more information, visit Web sites at: www.cdffa.ca.gov or www.aphis.usda.gov/vs



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in California

On April 25, 2003, California was classified as **Modified Accredited Advanced (MAA)**, because bovine TB had been confirmed in three dairy herds since May 2002 - two in Tulare County and one in Kings County. All three herds were quarantined, the cattle destroyed, and the affected premises cleaned and disinfected. Cattle sold from or associated with each herd are being traced and tested. California can reapply for Accredited Free status in April 2005, provided no additional infected herds are detected.

Update

As of February 1, 2004, 660,062 cattle in 503 herds have been tested for bovine TB since this investigation began, and about 13,000 cattle have been depopulated.

Cumulative Since May 13, 2002	
Number of herds tested	503
Number of animals tested	660,062
Number of herds quarantined	3
Number of cattle destroyed	~13,000
Average number of field personnel	30

California's Eradication Plan

CDFA, USDA and the cattle industry are currently:

- Testing all dairies in Fresno, Kings and Tulare Counties.
- Enhancing slaughter surveillance in all California's slaughter plants. The goal for good surveillance is to examine 1 sample per 2,000 adult cattle killed.
- Enhancing live animal testing procedures through training and education.
- Proposing restricting Mexican feeder cattle to "designated" pastures/feedlots.
- Preparing to apply for Free status in April 2005.

Cattle Leaving California

All breeding cattle and bison leaving California require official identification and a negative official TB test within 60 days of being moved, unless they are:

- Moved to slaughter at an approved slaughter plant,
- From an accredited herd with a certificate showing the herd completed all testing for accredited status with negative results within one year before moving.

These TB requirements do not apply to sexually intact heifers moving to feedlots, or steers and spayed heifers until March 2004. Some states have more restrictive policies - always check with the state of destination when moving cattle.

Until California's TB status changes, breeding beef cattle, 24 months of age and older, moving to neighboring states annually for grazing on approved Pasture-to-Pasture permits require a TB test within 12 months of application for the permit and subsequently every three years to continue to move annually.

Cattle Entering California

As of August 15, 2003, California requires a TB test on all breeding dairy cattle entering the State.

TB Across the U.S.

Forty-six states are classified as Accredited TB Free. California, Texas and New Mexico are Modified Accredited Advanced, Michigan is Modified Accredited, and Arizona has just detected a TB infected heifer.

TB in Arizona

On January 12, 2004, Arizona announced that a single heifer in a Pinal County dairy feeding operation tested positive for bovine TB. Arizona has been classified as Accredited Free for bovine TB since 1981. More than 1,800 exposed heifers are being depopulating from this feedlot. Arizona must show there has been no spread of TB to maintain its Accredited Free status.

TB in Texas

On January 16, 2004, Texas announced its fourth TB-infected herd since 2001. Texas detected two infected herds in 2001 and a third in 2003. In November 2003, Texas began a program to TB test all 831 dairies and approximately 2,400 seedstock beef herds. Of the 57 purebred herds and 82 dairies tested since November, the Hamilton County dairy is the first found to be infected. Officials are working with the owner to determine the best plan for eradicating disease - depopulation or quarantine with repeat testing. An investigation into how infection was introduced into the dairy is ongoing.

TB in Michigan

On December 16, 2003, Michigan announced that a deer harvested in Roscommon County (part of the "disease free zone") during the 2003 hunting season was positive for bovine TB. Since January 2000, Michigan has tested nearly all cattle, goats, bison and privately owned cervid herds statewide (over 874,000 animals). Thirty-two cattle herds have been diagnosed with TB (6 dairy and 26 beef herds); 26 herds have been depopulated and 16 of those have been repopulated. One privately owned cervid herd has also been classified as infected. Michigan has also examined 123,249 free ranging white-tailed deer for TB, with 481 of those infected with TB.

TB in New Mexico

New Mexico is currently testing all herds associated with their two quarantined infected dairies. So far about 20 dairies have tested negative; there are about 200 dairies in the associated milk shed.

CDFA Animal Health Branch Offices	
Sacramento (HQ)	916-654-1447
Modesto	209-491-9350
Ontario	909-947-4462
Redding	530-225-2140
Tulare	559-685-3500
Tulare TB Task Force	559-687-1158
USDA/APHIS/VS 916-857-6170 or 877-741-3690	



Questions from the Corral

See end of article for information on how to submit questions

Q What is a pool plant?

A It is a milk processing plant located in California that produces Class 1 or Class 2 milk products and sells those products within California. A milk processing plant located in California that produces dairy products other than Class 1 or Class 2 products can be considered a pool plant by associating with a pool plant. A manufacturing plant can establish an association with a pool plant by selling milk to a plant with Class 1 or Class 2 production. For example, a cheese plant may maintain pool plant status if it ships milk every month to a plant that processes Class 1 milk.

Q What is degrading?

A Depooling and degrading are not the same thing. Degrading is in reference to milk produced at a farm that has a Market Milk permit (Grade A permit) issued to it, but the farm or the milk no longer meets Market Milk standards. The milk produced at such a farm is considered "restricted use market milk" and is pooled, but valued in the pool at the lower of Class 4a or Class 4b.

Q What is depooling?

A Current regulations specify that:

- Grade A producer milk that is shipped to a pool plant or diverted by a pool plant to a non-pool plant is considered pool milk.
- Grade A producer milk that is shipped to a non-pool (or depooled) plant is considered non-pool (or depooled) milk

Producers can depool their milk in one of two ways. First they can elect to produce Grade B milk for a calendar year, and their milk would not be pooled. Second, they can ship under contract to a non-pool plant. However, there are some restrictions that limit how frequently such a switch can occur.

Consider the following scenarios:

- If you are an independent producer and ship your milk to a pool plant (including plants owned by a cooperative), your milk is pooled.
- If you are an independent producer and ship your milk to a non-pool plant, your milk is not pooled.
- If you are a cooperative Grade A producer (member of a cooperative), your milk is pooled.
- If you are a Grade B producer, your milk is not pooled.

Q Why can't we keep our quota and still depool?

A The Pooling Plan specifies that a producer who owns quota must ship to a pool plant within a 60-day period or the producer will forfeit any quota that he or she owns.

Q What would the blend price be if quota did not exist?

A A pool blend price is calculated every month in the course of calculating quota and overbase prices. The table below shows the blend price relative to the calculated pool prices for 2003. While the table shows the most recent data available, the price differences are not time dependent and tend to be very stable from month-to-month. The data show that if a blend price were to replace the current pool price, the overbase price would increase by about \$0.46 per hundredweight, and the quota price would decrease by about \$1.24 per hundredweight.

Pool Prices and Resulting Blend Price Without Quota, 2003


	<u>Quota Price</u>	<u>Overbase Price</u>	<u>Blend Price</u>
January	\$11.42	\$9.72	\$10.18
February	\$11.10	\$9.40	\$9.85
March	\$10.92	\$9.22	\$9.67
April	\$11.02	\$9.32	\$9.77
May	\$11.05	\$9.35	\$9.80
June	\$11.20	\$9.50	\$9.96
July	\$12.75	\$11.05	\$11.52
August	\$13.96	\$12.26	\$12.72
September	\$14.37	\$12.67	\$13.14
October	\$14.48	\$12.78	\$13.24
November	\$13.58	\$11.88	\$12.34
December	\$13.09	\$11.39	\$11.85

(Continued on next page)

Questions . . .


(Continued from Page 5)

Q Does giving up quota mean California has to go into a Federal Order?


A No. Prior to the existence of quota and the Milk Pooling Program, California was separate from the Federal Milk Marketing Order system. Quota and the two-tiered pricing system are just one facet of the Milk Pooling Program. If quota were to be abolished, the Program could continue to exist and perform its other duties as prescribed in law. Making such a change could not be done administratively, however. Rather, legislative changes would be required. 

Note: Send your "Questions to the Corral" via the branch website email address: dairy@cdfa.ca.gov or contact Karen Dapper by phone at (916) 341-5988.

Dairy Marketing Branch Assessment Returns to Previous Level

The Dairy Marketing Branch suspended the Market Milk Administration Fee (Fee) on August 1, 2003, after determining that sufficient funds were available to administer the Program without continuing to collect the fee. At this time, the Branch's cash balance is at a level that is necessary to reestablish the Fee to its previous level of one and five-tenths cents (\$0.015) per hundredweight. Two thirds of the assessment is paid by producers of market milk and one third is paid by handlers of market milk. The Fee will go into effect with milk received by market milk handlers beginning April 1, 2004. 

Department Receives Petition for Hearing on Class 4b

The Department received a petition from the California Dairy Campaign proposing an amendment to eliminate the Class 4b marketing cost allowance used in the Class 4b price formula. After careful consideration of the merits of the petition, the Department has decided that it would be premature to call a hearing at this time to address this issue. The Dairy Marketing Branch Manufacturing Cost Unit continues to work on the dry skim whey cost studies and the results of these cost studies will provide important data relating to the whey component in the Class 4b pricing formula. The Department auditors estimate that these cost studies will be completed no earlier than April 2004. The Department prefers to complete the cost studies before beginning a hearing process to consider any adjustments to the Class 4b pricing formula. 

National Dairy Situation and Outlook – USDA Estimates

Milk Production and Cow Numbers

Monthly: Compared to 2003, USDA estimates that overall milk production across the U.S. was down 1.3% in January, led by Texas' 9.1% growth in milk production (on 3,000 less cows and 155 more pounds per cow). California's estimated production was down 0.2% (on 30,000 more cows and 35 less pounds per cow). Among other western states, Arizona was up 2.3%; New Mexico up 5.9%; and Washington down 3.8%. Six of the top 10 states reported a decrease: New York -3.8%; Washington -3.0%; Minnesota -3.6%, Wisconsin -0.9%, California -0.2%, and Pennsylvania -7.0%.


Quarterly: For the fourth quarter of 2003 compared to the third quarter of 2003, U.S. milk cow numbers were down 0.6% at 9.007 million, production per cow was up 0.2%; the net effect was a 0.25 decrease in milk production to 41.3 billion pounds. USDA projects that for the first quarter of 2004 compared to the fourth quarter of 2003, U.S. milk cow numbers will decrease 40,000 cows to 8.965 million cows, production per cow will be up 4.7%; the net effect would be a 4.2% increase in milk production to 43.1 billion pounds.

Milk Prices


Comparing the fourth quarter of 2003 to the third quarter of 2003, U.S. average milk prices were up \$1.20/cwt. to \$14.40/cwt. USDA projects that for the first quarter of 2004, U.S. average milk prices will be down \$1.05-1.35/cwt. compared to the fourth quarter; including a \$1.25-\$1.50 decrease/cwt. Class 4b price change and a \$0.70-1.15 increase/cwt. Class 4a price change.

Utility Cow Prices

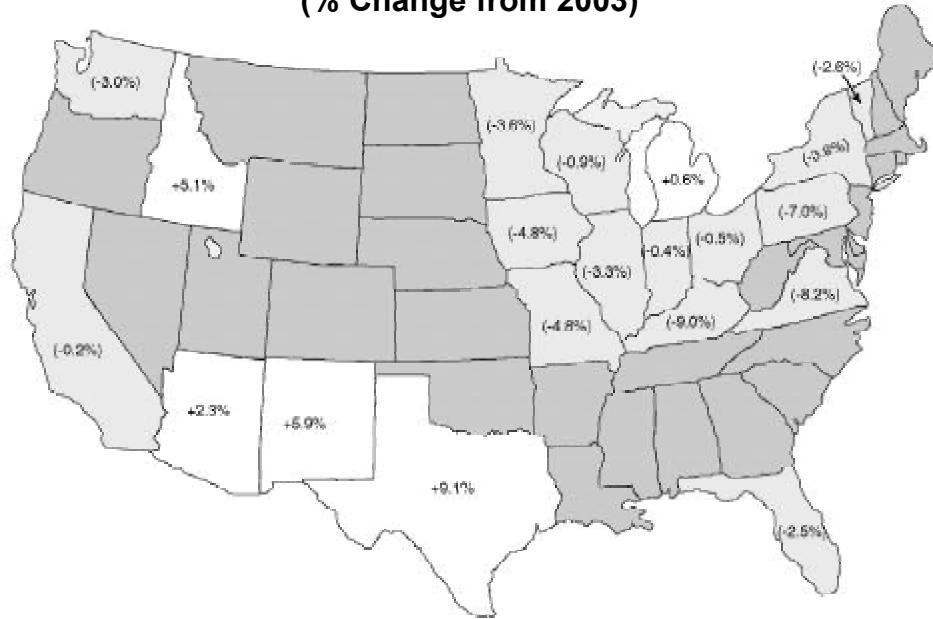
Comparing the fourth quarter of 2003 to the third quarter of 2003, average U.S. utility cow prices were down \$0.24/cwt. to a national average of \$49.60/cwt. USDA projects that utility cow prices will average \$45-47 in the first quarter of 2004.

Information from the USDA-NASS publication "*Milk Production*" and the USDA-ERS publication: "*Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*." 

Milk Pooling Branch Assessment Returns to Previous Level

The Milk Pooling Branch has continued to operate on reduced assessments of 0.5 cents per hundredweight this past year. However, the fund balance has been reduced to a level that necessitates the assessments be increased back to previous levels. The Milk Pooling Review Board voted unanimously and the Secretary has ordered that the assessment be returned to the 1.1 cents per hundredweight rate, effective February 1, 2004. 

January Milk Production in the Top 20 States (% Change from 2003)



For the U.S. overall, comparing January 2004 to January 2003:

- Milk production during January was down 1.3%
- The number of cows on farms was 8.994 million head, down 153,000 head
- Production per cow averaged 1,600 pounds, 6 pounds more than January 2003
- Fifteen of the top twenty producing states showed a decrease in milk production

As reported by USDA
and CDFA (for California)

Milk Production Cost Index for California

Month	North Coast 1/		North Valley		South Valley		Southern California		Statewide Weighted Average	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Dollars per Hundredweight									
January	13.86	13.90	12.97	13.00	12.90	12.68	13.10	12.95	13.0110	12.8796
February	13.86	13.90	12.97	13.00	12.90	12.68	13.10	12.95	13.0110	12.8796
March	13.91	13.98	12.50	12.52	12.49	12.19	12.98	13.12	12.6245	12.5197
April	13.91	13.98	12.50	12.52	12.49	12.19	12.98	13.12	12.6245	12.5197
May	12.99	13.48	12.50	12.53	12.94	12.34	13.05	13.82	12.8019	12.6875
June	12.99	13.48	12.50	12.53	12.94	12.34	13.05	13.82	12.8019	12.6875
July	13.30	13.65	12.59	12.91	13.57	12.87	13.42	13.95	13.1835	13.0864
August	13.30	13.65	12.59	12.91	13.57	12.87	13.42	13.95	13.1835	13.0864
September	13.92	14.21	12.89	13.10	13.39	12.86	13.70	13.77	13.2803	13.1395
October	13.92	14.21	12.89	13.10	13.39	12.86	13.70	13.77	13.2803	13.1395
November	13.97	14.61	12.99	12.99	12.78	12.23	13.26	13.39	12.9767	12.7715
December	13.97	14.61	12.99	12.99	12.78	12.23	13.26	13.39	12.9767	12.7715

1/ Beginning with the January-February 2003 cost period, Del Norte/Humboldt and North Bay cost regions are combined and reported as the North Coast Region.

Hundredweight
Pool Prices

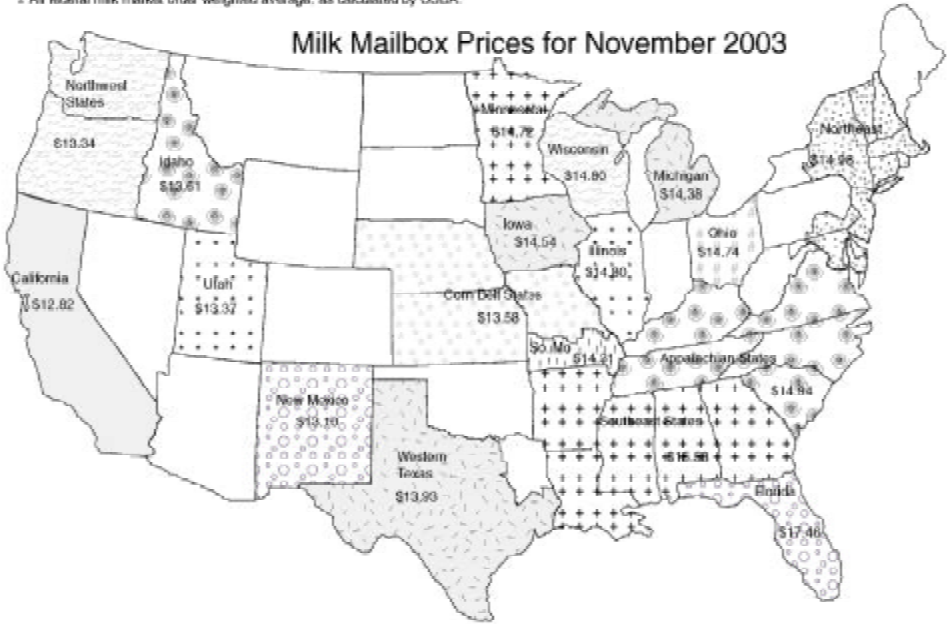
Month	Quota	Overbase
July '02	\$11.28	\$ 9.58
August	\$11.48	\$ 9.78
September	\$11.58	\$ 9.88
October	\$11.84	\$10.14
November	\$11.44	\$ 9.74
December	\$11.48	\$ 9.78
January '03	\$11.40	\$ 9.70
February	\$11.11	\$ 9.41
March	\$10.93	\$ 9.23
April	\$11.02	\$ 9.32
May	\$11.05	\$ 9.35
June	\$11.17	\$ 9.47
July	\$12.72	\$11.02
August	\$13.96	\$12.26
September	\$14.34	\$12.64
October	\$14.45	\$12.75
November	\$13.56	\$11.86
December	\$13.09	\$11.39
January '04	\$12.71	\$11.01

Milk Mailbox Prices

Milk Mailbox Prices in Dollars per Hundredweight

	May*	June	July*	August	September*	October	November
California ¹	\$10.13*	\$10.13*	\$11.53*	\$12.75*	\$13.24*	\$13.46*	\$12.82*
USDA ²	\$10.83*	\$10.77*	\$11.72*	\$12.92*	\$14.28*	\$14.88*	\$14.50*

¹ California mailbox price calculated by CDFA.
² All federal milk market order weighted average, as calculated by USDA.



In November 2003, mailbox milk prices for selected reporting areas in Federal milk orders averaged \$14.50 per cwt., \$0.38 more than the figure for the previous month. The component costs of producer milk in November 2003 were butterfat, 3.76%; protein, 3.12%; and other solids 5.69%. On an individual reporting area basis, mailbox prices decreased in all reporting areas except one, and ranged from \$17.46 in Florida to \$13.10 in the New Mexico. In November 2002, the Federal milk order all area average mailbox price was \$11.75, \$2.75 lower.


Note: The mailbox price data series includes producer milk marketings that were not pooled under the federal milk order system due to disadvantageous price relationships.

In accordance with the California Government Code and ADA requirements, this publication can be made available in an alternative format by contacting Karen Dapper at (916) 341-5988, by email at dairy@cdfa.ca.gov, or contacting TDD 1-800-735-0193.

Dairy Marketing Branch:
Within California 1-800-503-3490
Outside California 1-916-442-MILK

Milk Pricing Information:
dairy@cdfa.ca.gov
(916) 341-5988 or send an email to
subscription requests to Karen Dapper at
monthly. Please direct any comments or
publishes the California Dairy Review
The California Department of Food and
Agriculture Dairy Marketing Branch
1220 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Website: www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy
Email: dairy@cdfa.ca.gov
Phone (916) 341-5988; Fax (916) 341-669



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